John Mc Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1556.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

With all and singular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the said Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, August 29, 1797. }

N. B. The Inventory may be seen at my Office

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners. Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1461 boxes } of very superior quality now discharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ship Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Master,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commissioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the sale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an essential service to a great number of individuals by publishing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Askley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

BLOOMSBURY.

To be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

ON Friday, the eighth day of September inst. between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of WM. HAY, inkeeper, in Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey, that elegant seat called BLOOMSBURY, the seat of the late JOHN COX, Esq. deceased, with the appurtenances; containing 400 acres of Land, with a suitable proportion of arable, meadow, and wood land. The principal mansion house is within a half a mile of Trenton, and on the river Delaware. The situation and improvement of this estate is such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city.—The terms will be made easy, as a great part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser for a liberal term of credit, on giving satisfactory security. Attendance will be given on behalf of the subscribers, who can make an indisputable title for the premises.

Esther Cox,
John Stevens,
Matthias Barton.

September 2. dt7th

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGGN almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street.

August 24. d1w

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m, eotf.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 south Front street

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen, who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29. —6t

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STAFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

A Cook wanted.

A WOMAN who understands the business and can bring good recommendations, may find employ and receive generous wages by applying at No. 67, north Seventh-street.

August 15. *3t

Wanted to purchase,

A pair of stout, well broke Horses, young and sound. Enquire at Mr. Oellers' Hotel, Chesnut-street.

Application must be made immediately.

August 12 *3t

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwares," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&stS25

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 cod4w

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race streets.

July 27. 2aw4w

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 1wmwsf

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookfellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&3tf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wishes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glass-house, Chrystal of all kinds, having particular means for the construction of the kilns, pots, &c. and possessing likewise the articles used in the Glass houses of England and France, having worked a long while in most of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deserving of public approbation—He, who wishes to speak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-street.

August 24. *3t

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27. co12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Philadelphia, 3d August, 1797. } d1m

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in cases
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug. 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon*, with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation.

August 24—mw4w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *September 4.*

DIED—On Saturday last, in the 51st year of his age, Doctor NICHOLAS WAY. This gentleman, after a life of great labor and uſefulneſs in the ſtate of Delaware, was invited to Philadelphia as treaſurer of the mint of the United States. Here his talents and knowledge as a phyſician, prevented his enjoying the retirement he had contemplated. He ſoon became known, and extenſively employed in his profeſſion, more eſpecially in one brance of it, in which he diſcovered ſingular judgment and delicacy on all occaſions. Few men have lived, and died with more friends and fewer enemies. His houſe in Wilmington for above twenty years was the hoſpitable and friendly aſylum of worth of every kind. The law of kindneſs was written in his heart. It diſcovered itſelf in every thing he did and ſaid. Of this ruling virtue of his life, the diſtreſſed citizens of Philadelphia partook largely in the autumn of 1793. The fever which now prevails in our city awakened his humanity in an eminent degree, and to his recommendation, the citizens are indebted for the appointment of five phyſicians to ſearch for, and take care of ſuch of the poor as may be affected by it. Long! long! will his name be reſpected and beloved by all who know him, and none more than by the companion and friend of his youth, who now with a heart oppreſſed with the deepeſt grief pays this tribute to his memory.

Yeſterday, at Briſtol, Mr. T. CANTIE, of this city, merchant.

MR. FENNO,

A correſpondent obſerves, that it is very unbecoming in Mr. Deveze, a French ſurgeon who was formerly employed as a phyſician in the hoſpital at Buſh-hill, to make uſe of ſuch an aſſuming authority in his letter to Gov. Mifflin, publiſhed in the Aurora of this day, againſt all the meaſures that have been employed by our executive, and by the inſpectors of the health, in order to check the progreſs of the malignant yellow fever. He may think as firmly as he pleaſes that this dreadful diſorder is not contagious nor imported; but yet we have learned men enough here whoſe opinions ſhould at leaſt balance his own, in the mind and judgment of our fellow-citizens. Mr. Deveze, who draws ſuch an exaggerated picture of thoſe meaſures, does not foreſee how far the citizens will approve of them, when they inveſtigate why ſo few victims were devoured by the malignant ſcourge.—Among thoſe phyſicians who believe that the yellow fever is not a contagious malady, there is not one but will be candid enough to acknowledge that if it is an epidemic particularly generated in this city and ſuburbs, by the effect of any floating effluvias, no better preventative remains to our fellow-citizens who can afford it, than to keep off for a ſhort while, and to breathe the pure and elaſtic air of the country—Admitting that the yellow fever is not a contagious diſorder as the plague, the ſcurvy, the ſmall pox, &c. it would be very difficult for Mr. Deveze, and to any phyſician to prove that it is not contagious in its laſt ſtage.—Chymiſts know how dangerous it is to be in contact with animal putrefaction to a certain degree, and phyſicians cannot deny that even before their deaths, the ſick with the yellow fever are in a ſtate of putrefaction. As Mr. Deveze is not of the college of phyſicians, we think it very improper that he ſhould aſſert that the meaſures adopted by the executive and by the inſpectors of the health have been the reſult of a deciſion of 5 or 6 phyſicians.

September 2.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Suburbs thereof, during the continuance of the exiſting malignant, and contagious diſeaſe.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that a ſum not exceeding ten thouſand dollars, be appropriated for the accommodation, employment, and relief of any ſick and indigent perſons, in the City of Philadelphia and the ſuburbs thereof, during the continuance of the exiſting malignant, and contagious diſeaſe; and the ſum ſo appropriated ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of the State, on a warrant or warrants, to be drawn by the Governor in favor of the commiſſioners to be appointed as herein after mentioned, who ſhall account therefor to the Legiſlature at their next ſeſſion.

Sec. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor be empowered to appoint twelve commiſſioners, three of whom ſhall be reſident in the Northern Liberties, three in the Diſtrict of Southwark, and ſix in the city of Philadelphia to carry into effect this law.

GEORGE LATIMER,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, Auguſt 29, 1797.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the diſtreſs of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the ſuburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have met and attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, ſigned by one or more reputable inhabitant, ſuch of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be employed or aſſiſted as they may ſtand in need of, by applying to the Commiſſioners at the State-Houſe, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 4th inſt. and every other day, (at the ſame hours) while neceſſary.

ROBERT WHARTON,
Chairman.

Sept. 2, 1797.

P. S. The Printers in the city are requeſted to publiſh the above in their different papers.

Further intelligence by the ſhip Cumberland, captain Scott, in 40 days from Hull.

PARIS, July 8.

The rumours which have been ſo induſtriouſly circulated, relative to the reſumption of hoſtilities in Italy, may be reduced to this: in conſequence of the preliminary articles of peace, the French army evacuated ſeveral of the Italian ſtates, which the Auſtrians progreſſively entered. In ſeveral places, however, the inhabitants, enraged at the viſit of the latter, took up arms, and made ſeveral diſcharges of muſquetry to oppoſe their entrance. Their reſiſtance did not laſt long. Thus, in ſpite of the jobbers and fabricators of news, the war is not yet recommenced.

Lyons has not been declared in a ſtate of ſiege, as has been reported, but the directory has charged the commandant of that city to take ſuch meaſures as the circumſtances may require.

July 9.

The day before yeſterday, at half paſt ſix in the evening, a fire broke out in the church of the Celeſtins in this city; it burned till midnight, and entirely conſumed the building. This church had for ſome years been converted into a large manufactory for the caſting of balls, and for the conſtruction of gun carriages. The engines ſucceeded in cutting off all communication with the neighbouring houſes. The fire is ſuppoſed to have been the effect of party malice—the work of the royaliſts and anarchiſts. One of the ſpectators was of a different opinion:—"it is not owing," ſaid he, "to the imprudence of the workmen, as has been ſuppoſed, Divine Providence has lighted up this fire; Heaven, wearied with our victories and the calamities of the world, has deſtroyed, in our arſenals, thoſe new inſtruments of carnage which we ſtill fabricate with one hand, while we hold out the olive branch with the other."

The Valteline, according to the laſt letters from that place, is declared free and independent.

Letters from Ulm, of the 20th ult. ſtate that the Auſtrian troops are on the point of immediately forming three camps; one of them in the environs of that city, another near Hailbron, in Suabia, and a third in Franconia, in Wurtzburg and Schweinfort; that the number of priſoners employed in the works of the fortifications of the city of Ulm, encreaſe daily, and they amounted, at the date of the letter, to 6000. Freſh orders were every day received from Vienna to haſten the works. If the cabinet of Vienna were in expectation of an immediate rupture, it could not employ more energy in its defence. And how does it happen that the French government, with ſo much reaſon to miſtruſt others, continues in the moſt perfect ſecurity? [L'Eclair.]

July 10.

Conſiderable alarm was excited on the exchange on the 8th inſtant, by the bankruptcy of a merchant named Follope, who has failed for 11 millions of livres. Other bankruptcies were expected to follow.

The miniſter of marine and of colonies, to the preſident of the executive directory.

Citizen preſident,

I haſten to inform you that a diviſion of the naval armament of Toulon, conſiſting of 2 ſhips of 80 guns, four ſhips of 74 guns, and ſeveral frigates, under the command of rear admiral Brueyx, ſet ſail on the 28th ult. Every thing on the part of the officers and crews promiſes that the expedition will be ſucceſsful.

I have alſo to inform you that an 80 gun ſhip has been launched from the dock yard of the port of Toulon.

Health and reſpect, TRUGUET.

We are ignorant what is the object of the expedition. May it not furniſh new matter for triumph to our enemies, and for diſgrace to a miniſter who has never yet been able to triumph over any thing but public opinion. [L'Eclair.]

General Hedonville will be followed to St. Domingo by Watrin, general of brigade, Klinger and Becker, adjutants general, and D'Anzy, commander of battalion, whom the directory places under his command.

General Scherer, who had been nominated to replace Willot, at Marſeilles, will reſume his place of inſpector general of cavalry of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

Letters from Vienna, of the 28th ultimo, mention that ſeveral troops paſſed through that city on their way to the army of the Rhine. The emperor had written a letter with his own hand, to the council of war, recommending to them to take care that their army received the neceſſary reinforcements, and whatever it might ſtand in need of in every poſſible caſe.

VIENNA, June 22.

The inſurrection in Poland begins to wear a ſomewhat ſerious aſpect. A very extraordinary quantity of ſtores and ammunition of every kind continues to be ſent to the army of Italy. General Laudon's corps has juſt left the Tyrol to penetrate into Italy.

ALTONA, July 4.

A few days ago, very important diſpatches from the duke of Brunſwick, who has the chief command of the troops that guard the line of demarcation, arrived at Cruxhaven, and were immediately forwarded to England. They are ſaid to relate to the plan of the French and Dutch, to attack the electorate of Hanover. Among the troops under the duke's command great movements take place, and ſome corps have actually advanced nearer the Dutch frontiers. On the other hand, the French concentrate a powerful force on the Lower Rhine, and are ready to act on the firſt notice.

HAGUE, June 27.

"Moſt of the Batavian troops deſtined for the Batavian expedition, have now reached the Helder and Texel, where, tomorrow morning, a beginning will be made to embark them on board the tranſports which are ready for ſea. Gen. Daendels has not yet returned from Zwoll, whither he is gone to enquire into the circumſtances which have induced the troops quartered in that town, to oppoſe their intended embarkation; two companies of the troops at Delft have likewiſe refuſed to go on board the tranſports.

"The provincial adminiſtration of Holland has publiſhed a reply to the letter of the convention, wherein the province of Holland was threatened with military execution, in caſe the arrears of contribution were not immediately diſcharged by that province."

LONDON, July 10.

Paris journals of the 4th and 5th inſt. are ſomewhat intereſting. Tranquility at preſent prevails in the French capital. The two councils are chiefly occupied with the prieſts, the houſes belonging to their ci-devant livings, the national eſtates, public worſhip, and the emigrants.—But though Paris be tranquil, ſome of the ſouthern departments it ſeems are a prey to diſorders of the moſt dreadful kind.

Saturday morning, Mr. Brooks, the meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from lord Malmeſbury at Liſle. His lordſhip was received in that city with the moſt flattering marks of approbation.

One of the Paris journals, ſpeaking of the negotiation, ſays, "The Britiſh cabinet has had the courage to ſend back lord Malmeſbury to treat, with the republic—Lord Malmeſbury has had the courage to accept this miſſion—and the directory, eſteemed, reſpected, and feared throughout Europe, has had the courage, owing to its love of peace, not to treat with the contempt it merits, this want of reſpect on the part of an enemy who ſues for peace, who is in want of it, but who demands it with inſolence."

July 11.

Saturday, captain Paget, of the navy, arrived at the admiralty office with diſpatches from the earl of St. Vincent, containing an account of ſeveral captures made by the Engliſh. The officer alſo brought advice, that the Raven brig, commanded by capt. James, had taken a Spaniſh galleon worth 300,000l.

Laſt week immenſe quantities of ſtores were ſhipped for the Cape of Good Hope. A ſhip of 800 tons was freighted with coals and flour: the prime coſt of the coals here was 1000l. and the expenſe of carrying them to the Cape will be 6000l. more. The reaſon of ſending flour is, that though there is plenty of wheat, there are not mills enough in the country to grind it for the increaſed eſtabliſhment of the military and others.

A petition has been preſented to the Batavian convention, by a number of perſons concerned in the trade and maritime affairs of that republic, requeſting that, in the approaching negotiations, England may be made to indemnify the Batavian citizens for the loſs they ſuſtained by the detention of the Dutch ſhips, and other acts of hoſtility, which amounts to above 120 millions of florins.

Meetings of the merchants have been held in the conſulados of the different ports of Spain, where propoſitions were made on the part of the adminiſtrators, that the merchants, in conſequence of the ſtagnated ſtate of commerce, which rendered their capitals in a manner uſeleſs, ſhould ſubſcribe to a large loan to the king, and ſhould take for ſecurity and payment, licences for ſhipping goods to America, whenever commerce again opened. The merchants of Cadiz ſubſcribed very largely; but in other ports very little money was obtained.

A private letter received yeſterday by the Hamburgh mails, contains the following particulars reſpecting the ſituation of the Marquis la Fayette at Olmutz, and is extracted from an official report of the governor of that fortreſs:—"La Fayette and his family occupy the ground floor of the houſe which looks into the fields, and where they occupy three different apartments. Every one of their ſervants has a room to himſelf. Their apartments, raiſed above the fortifications, enjoy the pureſt air, and have large windows 13 feet high. They are fitted up according to the choice of their occupiers, and furniſhed in the moſt decent manner. La Fayette and his family get what breakfaſt they chooſe; five diſhes and a deſſert at dinner; two diſhes at ſupper; Hungarian wine, &c. All the clothes and linen the Marquis demands, he is furniſhed with, without the leaſt objection. The apartments are cleaned and aired with the utmoſt care. They are attended by their own ſervants, enjoy a good ſtate of health, receive all the books they deſire, and are allowed to correſpond with their friends and relations."

A letter from Liſbon of the 15th ult. announces the ſafe arrival of the prince of Waldeck, commander in chief of the Portugueſe army. In conſequence of this arrival, general Stuart is coming home.

July 13.

By a letter from the Hague, we learn, that General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, has been there, and after having held ſeveral conferences with the Members of the Batavian Government, and the Commander in Chief of the intended expedition, left that city, either on his return to the army, or as ſome ſuppoſe, on his way to Paris.

Ths preparations for that expedition are continued with the utmoſt activity and vigour. The committee of marine directs the naval armament, which conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line, namely, 4 of 74 guns, 6 of 68, 3 of 60, and 4 of 54, beſides ſeveral frigates and brigs. The ſhips are to be victualled for 4 months. The committee of Union, ſuperintends the embarkation of the land troops, compoſed of 20 battalions of Batavian Infantry; and the committee for foreign affairs conducts the execution of the expedition, which is ſaid to be combined with another, to be executed by a French flotilla, fitted out at Dunkirk, to render the former more ſucceſsful.

General Daendels commands the land troops, and Admiral Winter the fleet.—They are intimate friends, and have both ſerved in the French army.

We are informed by a letter from Copenhagen of the 1ſt inſt. that on the 30th ult. three Ruſſian ſhips of the line, two frigates anſt one brig, commanded by rear admiral Materoos, arrived there from England, on their paſſage home,

We are glad to obſerve that the bill introduced into Parliament on Tueſday by lord Grenville, for enabling his Majeſty to convene Parliament at a notice of 14 inſtead of 40 days, is likely to meet the general ſenſe of the country. The regulation can be attended with little or no inconvenience, as it can rarely happen that a member of Parliament ſhall not be informed of the circumſtance of the meeting at even the moſt diſtant parts of the country within the limited time, ſo as to be able to give his attendance on the firſt day of the ſeſſion; the advantages reſulting from the bill are obvious, eſpecially in critical times like the preſent, where the collective wiſdom of Parliament may from a change of circumſtances become highly neceſſary to be taken in the diſcuſſion of the general ſtate of public affairs. The bill does not, in other reſpects, appear to us to be any indication of the opinion of his Majeſty's miniſters on the probable ſucceſs or failure of the preſent negociation. It is act of wiſe regulation, and as ſuch we have no doubt it will paſs unanimouſly in both houſes of Parliament.

As a proof of the diminution in the general ſale of Newſpapers ſince the laſt impolitic tax laid on them, we have to obſerve in one inſtance, that the number of newſpapers ſent through the General Poſt Office on Monday the 3d inſt. was 24,700, and on Monday laſt, only 16,800—a falling off of nearly one third.

From the North Carolina Journal.

HEYDAY! Mr. Printer, bad times are come about—bad to us poor voters, that we muſt not eat roaſt pigs, lamb and chicken pies—That a man has not a right to do as he pleaſe. Fy! upon it, Mr. Printer, this will never do.—A'nt we in a land of liberty? A'nt we a free people? What did we take Cornwallis's army for—or obtain our independence—but that we ſhould have *barbecues*, with plenty of grog, *without money and without price*, whenever Mr. R. and Mr. S. ſhould offer for members of the aſſembly? And I would be glad to know, Mr. Printer, what other good our aſſemblymen do us?—A'nt they well able to afford it? Don't they vote their own, nay, and give themſelves 25s. a day, beſides their traveling expences? Ought we not therefore to have a ſhare? It is true, our ſheriff, on opening the poll, reads a terrible oath, he ſays they muſt take before they are admitted to their ſeats, about giving away any gifts gratuity or reward, either directly or indirectly—but that is their own look out and no concern of ours—we follow the good old apoſtle's advice—"eating [and drinking] whatever is ſet before us, aſking no queſtion for conſcience ſake."—Yes! Mr. R. and Mr. S. are clever generous fellows, and I will vote for them all my life, If I can get *barbecues*, and have plenty of grog, *without money and without price*—that's the fun of it, Mr. Printer—for who could aſk it on eaſier terms than for a ſilly vote, which we muſt give to ſomebody, and it is little matter to us to whom.—But I fear bad times are now coming on—bad, indeed, for they would wiſh to prevent our candidates from ſhewing their generoſity—mixing with the common people, levelling all diſtinctions, and exerciſing the true inequality of the rights of man—Curſe on their ariſtocratical ſentiments I ſay.—For my part, however, I am determined, let them ſay what they will, to vote for Mr. R. as long as he offers, and gives roaſt pig and brandy *without money and without price.*

☞ Thus is obſervable the decline of virtue and independence in our country, from whence the moſt dreadful conſequences muſt enſue. In many counties we find men, without character and without parts, inſidious in their attempts, giving barbecues and a little knaviſh cheer, thereby deluding the ignorant, and cajoling them out of the beſt priviledge of freemen. Hence we too often ſee the ſame mean ſpirit of electioneering prevailing in the Legiſlature, whereby the dignity and honor of the ſtate is too frequently proſtituted to the greateſt ſycophants and time ſervers, and perſons deſtitute of talents, virtue, or reſpectability, elected to the higheſt offices.—Not many years paſt it may be remembered that the legiſlature was compoſed of many men of the firſt talents and information, and poſſeſſed of true republican virtues—but now, alas! the buſineſs of electioneering has become ſo baſe in its name, that thoſe characters are generally excluded, either for the want of knavery or a degenerate mind. What may we not expect from a ſituation like this—where ſycophancy is too commonly the ladder of promotion?—How often do we ſee men ſelling their liberty of choice for the loweſt of all prices, a drink of grog? Worſe than the patriarch of old, who ſold his birthright for a meſs of porridge, may we not expect ſoon to become bondmen and ſervants to fools and knaves—worſe maſters than even Pharoah?—*O tempora! O cives! O mores!*

DEDHAM, *(Maſſ.)* Auguſt 29.

Italy, formerly the miſtreſs of the then civilized world, has been overrun and completely reduced to ſubjection, ſince June 1796. The efforts of her own inhabitants for her defence have been almoſt nothing. It was Auſtria, that fought againſt the invaders, and delayed the conqueſt for a few months. In a military view, the event crowns the French with glory, and fills the world with admiration.

But ſuch an event deſerves more thought and enquiry, than the firſt wonder of the news will ſuggeſt.

How happens it, that Italy, which falls now like a child without reſiſtance, once was a giant? It is becauſe antiently the Roman diſcipline gave them the ſtrength of giants, and their enthuſiaſm ſpread among the nations the dread of them as devils. It is becauſe Rome divided by her arms thoſe, whom ſhe afterwards aſſailed by her arms, and by joining one ſtate againſt another, or ſetting up party againſt party, within the ſame ſtate, ſhe made her enemies in effect conquer themſelves—and at length under the name of allies, ſhe brought them all under her own yoke.

Much national inſtruction reſults from theſe events.

Italy has neglected military diſcipline for ſome ages. Germany, it is aſcertained, has at leaſt three ſoldiers to her one.

This kind of weakneſs has been augmented by another. The face of the map of Italy is all beſpattered and blurred with the names of petty principalities and Republics. The number of the people in Italy is not probably leſs than it was, when Rome trod upon the neck of all nations. Her diviſions have made her weak. Had her force been concentered into one ſtate and directed by one authority, no invader could have conquered her.

Let Americans notice the precious value to a ſtate of the following things:—1ſt.—Some military knowledge and diſcipline.

2d. Union among themſelves under one head for at leaſt every national object.

3d. That of old as well as of late, the way to conquer a people and benumb their courage and patriotiſm, was to ſow diviſions.

4th. It may be proper to notice, though it is rather foreign to the deſign of theſe obſervations, that the name of *Republic* has not ſaved Genoa or Venice, that a neutrality, which we know fear and weakneſs guaranteed, has not preſerved the former from exactions—nor the latter from revolution pillage and ſubjugation.

And laſtly, that the only ſafety for nations lies, not in turning quakers, and proclaiming peace with all, nor in the falſe pretenſions of love and friendſhip for other nations, but in having at all times an adequate force, and in ſhewing the ſpirit, that in the laſt extremity would uſe it.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Some intelligence has finally been received from Capt. Raymond of the ſchooner Nymph, of this port, who ſailed from Lancevau five months ago. She was taken by the Spaniſh privateer ſchooner Joſeph, Captain Francis Sanchez, of two 18 pounders, and carried into a bye port on the iſland of Cuba, Navieta, where her crew turned traitors for a ſmall bribe from the captain of the privateer, and ſwore the veſſel was from New-Providence. Capt. R. however writes, that though the veſſel had been robbed greatly, he had by letter repreſented the circumſtance to government at the Havanna, and hoped to get the veſſel clear, as he was now treated with polite attention and had an interpreter.

A ſhip from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, laſt evening came within the narrows, having been chaſed and brought to by a French privateer. We are informed that a ſhot from the privateer took off a breaſt and an arm of a French lady on board the ſhip. A ſurgeon was this morning ſent for to dreſs the wounds of the unfortunate ſufferer.

BOSTON, Auguſt 30.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Aug. 23d, 1797—The ſenior counſellor preſiding:

Voted, That a committee be appointed to preſent an addreſs to the PRESIDENT of the United States in the name of the Academy.

Voted, That the Hon. Judge Lowell, the Rev. Dr. Thatcher, and Dr. John Warren, be a committee for the above mentioned purpoſe.

In purſuance of the foregoing votes, the following ADDRESS was preſented.

To JOHN ADAMS, L L. D. Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded when their country was ſtruggling for Freedom and Independence, which your exertions have ſo greatly tended to eſtabliſh, aſk leave to offer you their congratulations on your election to the office of firſt magiſtrate, in a nation where the rights of men are reſpected and truly ſupported.

They are led to pay this tribute to your virtue and merit, becauſe you have for ſeveral years preſided over their inſtitution with honor to yourſelf, and advantage to them.

Their purſuits are literary. They wiſh to add to the knowledge which their country already poſſeſſes, and to uſe their correſpondence with foreigners, engaged in the ſame purſuits, ſo as to anſwer this valuable purpoſe.

They cannot, however, be indifferent to the peace and happineſs of the land in which they live, nor to the preſervation of thoſe invaluable conſtitutions of government, which diſtinguiſh it from all other nations. They know that theſe conſtitutions will not anſwer the important purpoſes for which they were formed, unleſs they are well adminiſtered. With pleaſure they find their Preſident, whom they have ſo long known, and ſo highly eſteemed, called by the free ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens to the arduous taſk of guiding the counſels, preſerving the honor, and ſupporting the proſperity of the United States, in ſucceſſion to the man whoſe diſtinguiſhed integrity, and diſintereſted patriotiſm, his fellow-citizens have ſo univerſally atteſted. Their aid in accompliſhing theſe deſirable purpoſes, cannot be greatly effective—but you may be aſſured that their influence will always be exerted to promote the meaſures of a government founded on the baſis of true liberty, and adminiſtered with wiſdom and firmneſs. They feel high ſatisfaction when they find theſe virtues marked on the meaſures which you have hitherto adopted; and they ardently pray that the infinite ſource of light, and of power, may always direct you, and crown with ſucceſs

your efforts to promote the welfare of your country, and the happiness of mankind.

A true extract from the records—
Attest,
BENJAMIN DEARBORN,
Rec. Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

GENTLEMEN,

MEETING with you at a regular period established by law, I expected nothing more than those habitual expressions of your friendship, which I have constantly received, as one of your associates, upon all such occasions. This elegant address, therefore, as it was not foreseen, is the more acceptable. Coming from gentlemen whose fame for science and literature, as well as for every civil and political virtue, is not confined to a single state nor to one quarter of the world, it does me great honor. Your congratulation on my election to the office of first Magistrate, in a nation where the rights of men are respected and truly supported, deserve my best thanks.

The commands of the public, have obliged me to reside in foreign countries and distant states, for almost the whole period of the existince of our Academy; but no part of my time has ever been spent with more real satisfaction to myself, than the few hours, which the course of events has permitted me to pass in your society.

Your exertions at home and extensive correspondencies abroad, are, every day, adding to the knowledge of our country, and its improvement in useful arts—and I have only to regret that indispensable avocations have prevented me from assisting in your labors and endeavoring to share in the glory of your success.

The unanimity with which the members of this academy, as well as of the university at Cambridge, and the whole body of the clergy of this commonwealth, (all so happily connected together) are attached to the union of our American states, their constitutions of government and the federal administration, is the happiest omen of the future peace, liberty, safety and prosperity of our country. The rising generation of Americans, the most promising and perhaps the most important youth, which the human species can boast, educated in such principles and under such examples, cannot fail to answer the high expectations which the world has formed of their future wisdom, virtues and energies.

To succeed, in the administration of the government of the United States, after a citizen, whose great talents, indefatigable exertions, and disinterested patriotism, had carried the gratitude of his country and the applause of the world to the highest pitch, was indeed an arduous enterprize. It was not without much diffidence, and many anxious apprehensions that I engaged in the service. But it has been with inexpressible gratitude and pleasure, that I have every where found, in my fellow-citizens, an almost universal disposition to alleviate the burthen as much as possible, by the cheerful and generous support of their affectionate countenance and cordial approbation. Nothing of the kind has more tenderly touched me, than the explicit sanction you have been pleased to express of the measures I have hitherto adopted.

Permit me, gentlemen, to join in your fervent prayers, that the incomprehensible source of light and of power, may direct us all, and crown with success, all our efforts to promote the welfare of our country and the happiness of mankind.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Lowell, *Dr.* Thatcher,
and Dr. Warren, *a committee*
of the American Academy of
Arts and Sciences.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"The Administration here has received a letter written by Mr. Morris, who says he was at St. Domingo, and in the confidence of Santhonax. That Santhonax hired a number of persons to go into the United States, and set fire to the populous towns. That some had returned, received their reward, and had gone thence again. The writer mentions their names. One of the Ministry has furnished Mr. King a copy of the letter."

If the circumstance of the accession of Paul I. of Russia, to the confederacy against France, and the information of the account thereof being received fourteen hours after the signing of the cessation at Leoben; are accurate, they afford one of the most extraordinary occurrences ever recorded in history. —Extraordinary as it appears, we thing it fact:—for independent of the account of it, inserted this day, we have seen a Paris paper of a late date, in which it is pleasantly said, "succours, offered by the Emperor of Russia, to his brother of Germany, coming as they did, after the treaty was signed, is like mustard after dinner."

Capt. Daniel Tilton, of Exeter New-Hampshire, is appointed Senior Officer of Marines for the frigate Constitution, whereof Samuel Nicholson, Esq. is Captain and Commander.

We learn that a supply of cloathing for the Marines will be sent on, as early as possible. It is said to be preparing. Recruiting instructions, and money will be found as soon as it is ascertained whether Capt. Tilton accepts.

OF PEACE—ITS PROSPECTS.

PARIS, July 8 to 12.

Negotiations with the emperor continue. The new preliminaries have been signed at Basle between the republic and emperor.

Lord Malmesbury certainly arrived at Lisle, the 6th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. He has visited the French legation.

In the appointment of our negotiators, Barthelemy has not had all the influence which was expected: it has not been his fault, for it appears certain, that he has displayed a firmness and frankness which justify the hopes that have been conceived of him. He voted neither for Letourneur nor Pleville. He proposed three men who would have been generally approved by the public—Bourgoing, formerly ambassador of France, at Madrid, the author of an excell nt tour of that country, and who has been employed 30 years in diplomacy: Maret, who has been adopted; and Colchen, for whom he could obtain no other appointment than that of secretary general. We are assured that Barthelemy declared he could not vote for Letourneur, whom he did not know, and place him at the head of an employment which was altogether new to him. He was strongly supported by Barras, who also urged the inconvenience of such a choice. The partiality, however, of the other three members for their old colleague, got the better of the powerful reasons of Barthelemy and Barras, who were in favour of diplomatic men of known merit.

July 6.

One journal only announced yesterday that hostilities were re-commenced; many journals repeat it to day. It is difficult to believe this news, and the least reflection is sufficient to reject it entirely. How can we think the emperor has begun to fight again, after having aided in despoiling the Venetians, and after having himself apprized the powers around him, that nothing is more lawful than to possess one's self of the estates of the unfortunate? If the emperor should be beaten, would not the Grand Turk, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, in their turn, have a right to aid the French republic in partitioning his estates?

July 7.

The news of the renewal of hostilities with the emperor is not confirmed; and yet, for some days, public paper has been very low; yesterday it had no fixed value; it was offered at all prices, without finding any purchasers. Some suspect the directory have made additions to its first propositions; others think the emperor is frightened at the revolutionary principles which agitate Italy; but those principles are not to be repressed by force of arms, but by a security of the smaller powers against his ambition, and that the emperor is no longer there.—Europe this day pays for its cowardice in suffering the partition of Poland; in that partition was written the downfall of the coalition.

July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the re-commencement of hostilities in Italy:

In consequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned: but the inhabitants of several places doubtless but little flattered by the visit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance however did not continue long. Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stock-jobbers, war will not break out again.

Bourdeaux. We have reports of admiral Jervis's bombarding Cadiz.

OF GENOA.

June 26.—Letters from Genoa assure us, that a great part of the inhabitants of that republic have it in contemplation to ask for the reunion of their country with France.—If this could be effected, the states of Genoa would form one of the finest departments of France.

July 4.—While the government journal would persuade us, that Gen. Buonaparte and the French republic have not operated the revolutionary movements of Genoa, the provisional government of that provisional democracy thank Gen. B. and the French Republic for having officially co-operated in the regeneration of the country.

OF MALTA.

If we may credit letters from Malta, published in the Frankfort journal, a very extensive conspiracy has just been discovered, in which a great number of persons of all conditions are implicated. The plan of the conspirators was, it is said, to assassinate the Grand Master and the Commanders, and to substitute a democracy instead of the present government. This conspiracy was to have broke out the same day with that of Genoa. Happily it was discovered in time, and serious measures have been taken to stifle it entirely. A great number of individuals have been arrested, and a tribunal has been established, composed of four bailiffs to judge them. "This revolutionary spirit" adds the Journalist on this subject, "which has already delivered up a great part of Italy to innovations, seems ready to propagate itself through every part of that fine country, and to cause a general flame. Letters from Naples say that a fermentation reigns there, the consequences of which are dreaded. It is the same in the ecclesiastical states which the war has spared; and it is feared that a vacancy in the holy see, if it is unhappily taken place, will give rise to serious troubles. Even Switzerland appears not to be entirely sheltered from the contagion; we have already heard of troubles in that part of the republic nearest to Italy, as well as in the canton of St. Gall. On the other hand, the harmony which has reigned between France and the Helvetic League has been disturbed by some incidents, and among others, by the dispute which has taken place on the subject of the navigation of the Lake of Lugano, and this affair is far from being entirely settled."

OF VENICE.

Terms of peace allowed by Gen. Buonaparte to the Venetian Republic.

A million and a half of ducats (3 millon of dollars) in ready money. 2d. Supporting the French army until he pleases to withdraw them. 3d. Three million of ducats (or 6 million of dollars) in marine objects, such as wood, cordage, cannon, &c. 4th. Six ships of the line well equipt. 5th. Forty pictures to be selected by French Commissaries. 6th. A number of the best manuscripts from the library of St. Marks. 7. The two lions in Bronze at the entrance of the arsenal, as well as the four beautiful horses of the same metal which are upon one of the public places of the city of Venice.—General Buonaparte declares that when these preliminaries are complied with, he will then treat upon other points and determine the new frontiers of the Republic.

VENICE, June 24.

We learn with astonishment, that besides the heavy contributions which we are forced to pay the French, they have yet added claims upon the production of the arts. The lions in Bronze at the arsenal, the horses of the same metal, which we took in 1300 from Constantinople, forty paintings at their own discretion, besides manuscripts and other antiquities, must be ready at the shortest notice for the fleet going to Toulon, a fleet which we once called our own. The Duke of Modena seems very tranquil, tho' he has been taken by his former vassals, for debt. The duke of Parma is the only one who escapes for the present, in consequence of the alliance between Spain and the French republic.

VIENNA, July 1.

The bank of Venice, which was once judged the safest in Europe, has failed. So that many houses as well as private persons must suffer, and some persons will doubtless be absolutely ruined.

The property of the King of Great-Britain, in the bank of Venice, to a large amount, has been confiscated by gen. Buonaparte.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

July 8.

The Directory resolves, that the functions of citizens Hughes, Lebas and Jeanet, appointed by the directory for the Windward Islands and Cayenne, in execution of the law of the 5th Pluviose, 4th year, shall cease on the 4th Thermidor, 5th year, when they shall proceed to the Directory to render an account of their mission. All necessary measures for this object shall be taken by the Minister of Marine, who is charged with the executions of this decree.

Signed, CARNOT, President,
LA GARDE, Sec'ry.

Mr. Adet, our Ambassador at Philadelphia, appears not to have brought with him the friendship of our sisters the Republics of the United States; but, in revenge, he is arrived at Paris accompanied with different rare animals, such as a ———, a black snake, and three rattle-snakes. Thus, if if he has not the consolation to enrich our diplomatic cabinet with a treaty of friendship between us and the Americans, he has at least that of peopling our menagerie with some mischievous reptiles There is nothing like a republic; it knows how to make the most of every thing.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, delivered to Congress the 16th of May, a speech, from which we shall cite that part which directly regards France.—This speech, which bears the marks of greatness and of moderation, of courage and of prudence, ought to be fixed up in the hall of the two Councils of the Legislative Body in order that every Deputy may be able to compare it with the message by which the Directory shall answer the motion of order of Pastoret. It will console those men who despise all the governments of Europe, whether monarchial or republican, by shewing them that there is a corner of the earth where principles, governors, the laws, and the governed, are in accord. Happy people! never leave the choice of thy chiefs to chance or to the cannon; for then thou wilt soon be glorious in the bosom of the most frightful misery, and debased in the midst of glory.

Council of the Ancients—10 Messidor.

Trouchet, the defender of Louis XVI. is this day the organ of national justice towards two members of the family of the BOURBONS, who remained in France, and have survived the revolutionary storm. He proposed, in the Council of the Ancients, to approve, and the Council did unanimously approve the following resolution, taken the 6th, in the Council of Five Hundred: "That the sequestered property in which there is no derogation by the 2d article of the decree of the National Convention of the 24th prairial, 3d year, shall be restored, as far as belongs to Louis-Francois-Joseph Bourbon-Conti, and Louise-Marie-Penthievre, widow of Orleans; that in consequence they shall have the free disposition of their estates, and enjoy all their political and civil rights."

PORTLAND, August 26.

By the Skipper of a Fisherman, belonging to Falmouth, Ebenezer Johnson, we are told, that in the evening of the 12th inst. being about 3 leagues S. of Seguin, he discovered a schooner of about 120 tons, appearing to have an uncommonly large light on board. Finding the light to increase, the Fisherman drew nearer, in order if possible to afford assistance. As he approached the main mast of the schooner fell. There being no body on board, the fisherman saved from the wreck the main top-sail and some of the riging.—She appeared to have been laden with lumber, and supposed to be outward bound.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We learn that the above schooner belonged to Boston, to which place she was bound; having been loaded with boards at Pittston, on the Kennebeck. In the evening of the 14th inst. the wind blowing fresh, all hands were called upon to assist reefing the sails, &c. The cook on returning to the caboose, found that the fire had communicated itself to the adjacent parts. The bucket for dipping water was instantly seized, but in the hurry and fright, it accidently fell overboard. Having nothing with which water could be handed, and the flames fanned by the wind furiously raging, the people and passengers, to the number of ten or a dozen, some of whom were women, had no other alternative for their lives but to put the boat, to which they immediately betook themselves, not having time to put on their cloaths. Finding that the boat began to fill with water, they recollected that, in their haste, they had forgotten to put in the plug. Correcting this omission, with great difficulty and hazard of their lives, they happily reached the shore. The schooner was consumed; and we hear that considerable property was on board, all of which was lost.

JAMAICA, July 15.

QUITO, 6th February, 1797.

Some accounts of the dreadful effects of the Earthquake at Quito and its neighborhood, on the 4th instant.

The dreadful calamity began at Quito, at half past 7, A. M. and lasted, from the best calculation upwards of three minutes. The elegant college of St. Fernando is in ruins. The large edifice of Santa Domingo is considerably damaged; the grand tower was broke into many pieces, and a number of the cells entirely destroyed; the student's school is in ruins. The high church of Del Carmen, one of the most elegant frbrics in this place, is totally demolished. The tower of La Merced is nearly in the same state; it has been ordered to be pulled down. The church de la conception has suffered considerable damage; indeed all the best buildings of the place are destroyed. None of the low buildings have received any damage.

At Facunga the earthquake began some time past 7 o'clock, A M. and the agitation of the earth continued until 2 o'clock, P. M. leaving the village entirely in ruins, not a building being left standing, except an arch in the great square, and a part of a neighboring house.

The people who have perished are innumerable; the churches of St. Augustin, Santo Domingo, and La Maerced, were crowded with people hearing mass, not one of whom were saved. The whole place opened into gullies, out of which large quantities of water issued. Don Francisco Camacho was swallowed up, and no account has been received of Don Antonio Texado, who was with him.

The village of St. Philip, which is near to Facunga, is swallowed up: in this place there was a school with upwards of forty children who have suffered the some fate.

There are different reports respecting the village of Anbato; it is said to be likewise in ruins.

The famous estate of Marquis de Mirafl res, on which was a cloth manufactory, all his horses and an elegant church, are entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

Calera, an estate adjoining the Marquis's is swallowed up, and scarce the vestige of a house to be seen.

Alaques, Saguiali. Pugili, Fachuchi, and other considera'le villages and estates are entirely ruined.

Machache, Aloaci, Amaguana, Aivay, and other villages in the neighborhood of Facunga, have suffered great damage—Not a church is left standing in either of these places.

The mountains of Calopaci opened in several parts and issued great quantities of water: a small hi l near to the city threw up vast heaps of stones.

This earthquake is said to be much severer than that which happened in the year 1755.

To add to the general consternation at Quito, it was affirmed the next day that an inhabitant of Guavaquil had brought accounts of 14 English ships having arrived there; certain it is, that a person who came thence, passed on to Quinche, where the president is.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,
From 2d to 3d September, in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Hannah Elmsley, B. Wynkoop's, between Spruce and Pine, in Water-street.

Jaacob Shoemaker, Murduck's, No. 12 Stamper's Alley.

—— André, (a Spaniard) John Bartholomew's, 16 Water, above South-street.

Jane Carney, George's, between Plumb and Shippen.

William Henderson, Boyer's boarding house, Kensington.

Discharged, since last report.

Isaac Hoffman, admitted 27th Aug.

Died since last report.

Robert Parks, admitted 1st inst.
George Tremble, 31st Aug.
Susannah, (Mrs. Cleod's negro) 30th Aug,

Remaining last report		21
Admitted since		5
		26
Discharged	1	
Dead	3	4
Remain in Hospital,		22
Convalescents 5		
Sick 17		

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed.) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,
From 3d to 4th September in the morning.

Admitted since last Report.

James Rowan, Hugh Morrison's, 172, So. Front Street.

Henry Gingle, from Germantown, from Mead alley.

Elizabeth Fullman, 240, So. Front street, 3 doors from South street.

Henry Hamilton, M'Cormick and Bradly's Stave yard, between Front and 2d street.

DISCHARGED.

Patrick Mc. Dowell—admitted 30th ult.

ELOPED.

Jane Carney—admitted 2d inst.

DIED.

Mary M'Cleod—admitted 1st inst.

Remaining last report		22
Admitted		4
		26
Discharged	1	
Eloped	1	
Dead	1	
	—	3
Convalescent	5	23
Sick	18	

Five of which are donbtful cases—the remainder in a fair way of recovery.

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

We hear that a Miss Edwards, a sister of Samuel Edwards, Grocer, died of the Yellow Fever in the neighbourhood of Pennypack, about 12 miles from the city, also that a son of Samuel Waltham, Joyner, died near the same place, of the same disease.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at New-castle, the ship John capt. M'Pherson, from St. Kitt's. Arrived at the Fort, the schr. Friendship, Allen, from Arquin. Arrived at New-York, the ship Hero, Jackson, from Bengal.

On Sunday fortnight was chased by a privateer under French colours. Previous to her coming up with me, I threw overboard a number of letters and valuable papers belonging to different merchants in the city, which I took in at London and Madeira; which had not I have done, they would most likely have taken me. After detaining me 4 hours, they let me go.

WENTWORTH BUTLER,
Master of the brig SUSANNA
New-York, Sept. 2.

ARRIVED.

	Days
Schr. Lucinda, Gregory, St. Bartholomews	19
Brig Duke of Brunswick, Janson, Embden, (a Prussian vessel) Dunkirk	54

CLEARED.

Ship Fame, Durry,	London
——, Regold,	Jamaica
Brig Ann, Jones,	Curracoa

The brig Hannah, from this port to Cape Nichola Mole, is taken by three French privateers, and sent to the Cape.

The brig Swallow, Stoddard, has arrived at St. Bartholomews from this port.

MEMORANDUM,

On board the schooner Argus, Joseph Allen, master.

Sailed from Jamaica the 13th of July, 1797, bound to New-York.

On the 23d fell in with a squadron of Spanish ships, consisting of four line of battle ships, and 3 frigates, one of the frigates spoke me, and brought me too; sent a boat with a lieutenant, examined my papers, treated me with a great deal of politeness, desired me to proceed on my voyage, and wished me a good passage.

On the 20th, at twelve at night, Havannah being East, 15 leagues distance, the republican armed schooner Triumphant, commanded by citizen Le Buke, brought me too, and ordered me to get my boat out and come on board with my papers instantly, otherwise he would sink me; which I accordingly did—he examined my papers, and told me it was his orders to send in all vessels bound to or from an English port? he sent a prize master & 4 hands on board, & ordered them to carry the schooner into the Havannah, where she arrived on the 1st of August. Myself was detained on board of the said republican privateer. She bore away for Cape Antonio on a cruize.

On the 27th at nine o'clock at night, fell in with a schooner, bound from Jamaica to Newbern, North Carolina, when I was ordered to quarters, and to hail the said schooner, which proved to be the Elizabeth, commanded by Ezekiel Delastatius; he was ordered to hoist out his boat (at the same time firing a 4 pounder) and to bring his papers on board immediately; which he did, and as soon as on board was presented with an instrument of writing, and desired to sign it, which he refused to do, not knowing what was in it, the captain at this refusal flew in a violent passion, and ordered a prize master on board with 4 hands, to proceed to the Havannah, as I understood; at the same time detaining me on board of the privateer until the 11th of August, at which time we arrived at the Havannah, were I found the said schooner, stript of her sails and hauled up in tier with the rest of the prizes; the mate and the crew were ordered a shore without either victuals or money, the prize master still on board.

I afterwards applied to the French Consul, to know what was to be done. He told me the papers were to go to Cape Francois for trial, as I understood. I then applied to him and the captain for my small venture, which they also refused, and ordered me to go ashore and find myself the best way I could.

While I was on board the said privateer she took the following vessels, viz.

The schooner Lively, of Boston, Weston Spooner, master.

The brig Union, of Norfolk, ——, Luke, master.

The brig Norfolk, of Norfolk, John Dunn, master.

The brig Ebo, of Baltimore, ——, Messick, master.

All of the above vessels sailed on the 18th and 19th of July, bound with the convoy thro' the Windward passage, but on the evening of the 19th were separated from the fleet in a gale of wind, and obliged to bear away for the Gulph passage.

The said vessels and crews were treated in the same way as the above.

N. B. The brig Betsey, of M. York, —— Syrus, master, was taken on the 8th of August, by the above schooner, at the same time under the guns of the Spanish fleet.

The schooner Argus's papers could not be obtained until the 16th of August, and she was the only vessel, out of 45, that got cleared.

Capt. Storey, of the brig Trio, expected to sail for New-York, in 13 days. Also the schooner Tabathy, of Salem, Moses Judicott, master, in 15 days.

On the 27th of August spoke the schr. Maria, of Philadelphia, Flinn, in lat. 37, 18, four days out, all well.

Greenock, Eng. July 6.

Two American vessels bound for this port, laden with naval stores, have been captured by the French. One of these, the Ohio, from New York, had above 12,000l. in specie on board for the Glasgow merchants, exchange being from 5 to 6 per cent. at New York for bills on Britain. The other ship was from Virginia, and had on board a large quantity of tar and tobacco, together with about 3,000 dollars, also sent, as it is said, for the Glasgow merchants.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. d-f

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. 2f

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 2aw2w

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Just Received

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. Belknap. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; Modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

ugust 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, one patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 2 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*; hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 3t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a Sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws tf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w&w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot8s

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Heilons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, State of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to sell a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Vine-street, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-street, sixteen feet, and in depth, southward, seventy five feet, bounded on the north side by Vine-street, on the east by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the south by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the west by another lot then about to be granted to Joseph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all persons against purchasing the above described property, the same having been mortgaged by the said Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 eo2w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, sideboard, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t